

OTTO.—Judging from the Philanthropist, we should sup-

that the third party scheme is the all absorbing topic of discussion in this State. Certain it is, that that paper is almost entirely filled with the discussion of the subject, pro and con. An electoral ticket for the support of Bimey and Purdie has been nominated. What proportion of the active

Thomas Morris, the well-known victim of the pro-slavery alliance of the Democratic party, is honoring dignifiedly in behalf of the cause, on his own responsibility, and unconnected with any anti-slavery society, The Philanthropist speaks of him in the following terms :

very question as he is now. His conduct, then, as a public man on this question, was consistent, and in relation to it has never been charged by his worst enemies with inconsistency. He made anti-slavery speeches, before there were any "modern abolitionists" to back him; and he does not require their aid now to sustain him in pursuing what he believes to be the line of duty. Before anti-abolition was adopted as the fixed policy of the administration, he was in full favor with his party. His indignant protest and con-

posed opposition to this disgraceful policy weakened his influence and insured his overthrow. He was under no special necessity, when he made his celebrated speech in reply to Mr. Clay; he might have been silent, without forfeiting his claim on the confidence of anti-slavery men, and thus have avoided giving offence to his political associates. That speech, with a single exception, was the only unqualified political speech delivered in Congress since the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation; and from the moment of its delivery the slaveholder marked him for a victim. Pending the election of a Senator for this State, the question was

erty property to him and Judge Tamm, whether or not the latter was a party to the conspiracy, is conceded, even so, to take refuge in an subterfuge, and evade the question, the probability is that he would have been elected to the office of Chief Justice of the United States on an answer in the negative; but, loving honor more than office, pursuing an opinion which could not be had in the affirmative, he was not elected, and, as a result, a means, and was turned out of office. From that time to this, he has been proscribed by the leaders of the party—those who are in power, and who are in the United States Office, which we believe he would not seek at the expense of his integrity. Taking to part in the political movements of the country, he has been the subject of the scornful minds of his democratic friends on the anti-slavery question, and vindicting the character of abolitionists. Aware of this, he has been silent, and has not been able to say may subject him, he is more intent on exposing the character of the anti-slavery movement, than in exposing the slavery policy of Martin Van Buren and the democratic party. He has been silent, and has not been able to say (in the anti-slavery cause are far better calculated to do so.)

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by the colored people of the State with competent teachers. Mr. Barber, who has labored as their agent the past year, has been engaged for a second term. They have published a report from his pen, abounding with interesting information—much of it of a very cheering character—respecting the condition and prospects of the colored population of the State. The last Philanthropist contains an appeal for funds to aid in carrying out their well-directed plans.—What would "Major Domo" Tawdrow, the leader of the new organization in Connecticut, say to coming under the "gov-

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—The Executive Committee have called a special meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Society to be held in Philadelphia, on the 2nd of December, for the purpose of discussing the question of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The prominent object of the meeting is, to discuss the political views of abolitionists, with particular reference to the settling of some plan which the Society can recommend its members to adopt in relation to political action. As the excitement of the Presidential election will then be over, there will be favorable time for the discussion of this question.

The largest anti-slavery meeting which has been held in Philadelphia for a long time was that of the Friends' Association, at the Cherry street meeting-house, on the evening of the 7th inst. On former occasions, only one division of

the cause of this unusual interest was, the expectation that James and Lucretia Mott would be present, to give an account of the London Conference, and of the state of the cause on the other side of the Atlantic. The meeting listened with deep interest to their statements, and did not adjourn until 10 o'clock.

The American Free Produce Association held its annual meeting at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The third party question is agitated with much spirit in the western division of the Keystone State. The editor of the Witness (W. H. Burleigh) opposes the scheme, and it is not a little amusing to see one of the most liberal, denunciatory, and reckless writers

ners in the anti-slavery ranks, expressing disgust at the *treachery and legerdemain* of the Massachusetts Board, and affecting an extraordinary degree of austerity, dignity and candor. The annual meeting of the Western State Society is to be held sometime next month.

Improved of New-York.—The Western have already been informed that the Eastern Society of this State has gone over to the third party. The Western Society will hold its anniversary on the 29th and 30th inst. at Fort Centre, Liverpool Co. The Friend of Man came to us last week en masse, and *topographically* "new organized." We wish it were *new organized* in no other respect. It is almost entirely filled with threats relating to the third party, *apud* the usual words withal as the Standard, Liberty, &c., believe they will for, no less; make the anti-slavery organization a theatre for *unending* non-resistance!

MAINE.—This State has no agents in the field, and we cannot discover that the abolitionists there are doing much for the cause. New organization, however, like weeds, needs no cultivation; it grows spontaneously in a sectarian and party soil.

From Portland, the newly elected member of Congress from that district, has written a letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, denying that he is an abolitionist; and Mr. Smith, the defeated incumbent, has published a pleasant letter in the Globe, attributing his own defeat to abolition!

MICHIGAN.—We have not received the Michigan Freeholder of late, and therefore know little of what is doing for the cause in that State. As late advices, however, were not very cheering respecting the third party.

The following paragraph from the Detroit Advertiser concerns cheering information:—

Note not of liberality.—We have seldom witnessed a night which gave as many unqualified pleasure to an individual as our own eyes are testifying in Jefferson Avenue. We allude to the parting scene between an ag-

"Free as the winds that blow."

The parting words of kind advice, and the sobs of the freed men, at that tendering the links which had so long bound them together, sunk deep into the heart of every on-looker, and should elicit the warmest sympathies of the lovers of freedom throughout the land.

Temperance in Providence.—A correspondent in Providence, R. I., writes to the editor of the *Oliver* as follows:—I have the unexpressed satisfaction to announce that the last Sabbath, Oct. 4th, in this city, a successful movement was made, as the first step in the great Irish temperance reform, which we trust is yet destined to extend its beneficent and suppressive influence over the whole world throughout the next world, as it has already in the past.—Peculiarly to previous notice, the Rev. Mr. Curry, pastor of the Catholic Church in Providence, proposed to his people the formation of a Temperance Society, and on presenting the pledge last Sabbath, three hundred and thirty voluntarily came forward and signed the pledge.

Slaver Catherine.—In discharging the cargo into the Boston House of Correction, the *British Slave*, a small vessel, there have been found one hundred and fifty pairs of manacles for the feet of the slaves.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Negroes, Ohio, Oct. 1860.—A respondent tells the present condition of this Western country, I can say that as a slaveholder it never was in a better situation. Large and abundant crops, good government, and peace at home and abroad, large mild weather. The people were lettered and educated, and better dressed than ever. All who are free clothed, and better clothed than ever. All who are free, they are to be employed, and the wages paid never so high as at present, and the price of labor never so high as at present in comparison with the price of the article of labor.

Negro Revolt.—On Saturday last, several negroes belonging to Mr. Green's plantation in Anne Arundel county, Md., were taken to the mill, and threatened to murder Mr. G.'s family, and burn down his house. They and some of the white men, who were sent to suppress and subdue the negroes armed themselves with scythes and hoes. The officer received a severe wound from a scythe cut on the forehead, and the negroes were so badly hurt, that they were saved only by the fleetness of their horses.

The negroes, with one exception, have been arrested.—*Baltimore News*.

[AMBIGUOUS.]

Emigration to Haiti.

[REMARK.]

Various inducements have been lately held out to the people of color of the United States to cause them to emigrate to the island of Haiti.

The next inducement for the emigration of these people was held out to them by the recently emancipated British slaves, who were promised that, if they joined the emigrants, and employment after they arrive, together with good government and civilized society, speaking their native language, and the religious and moral instruction of the emigrants, especially to those who are poor and have no high ambition to satisfy than merely to continue through life as day laborers. But to those whose ambition is not satisfied with the reward of freedom, and who desire to advance beyond the reward, a field offering greater facilities to advance

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and estate or access is offered in the Island of Haiti, there rich land with every advantage of a good and convenient market for selling produce, and of the most fertile description of river valley land, near to good harbors, is offered to interested Agriculturists for nothing but the trouble of settling.

In all the old British Colonies, which are thickly settled, and lands conveniently situated for market, being owned by white people, have acquired a great value, and are as much beyond the reach of a poor man as the lands about New York are. In the interior of Jamaica and Trinidad, where the lands are cheap, good roads are wanting, and the expense of conveyance to market consumes the whole value the produce before it reaches a landing. Haiti being ten times the size of Jamaica or of Trinidad, under an independent and free government, and with a population of 1,000,000, is much healthier, more fertile, and better watered, with a population thrayer in proportion to its size, and perhaps a

erty, great quantities of excellent lands near to a market are unemployed, and to be had merely for the trouble of setting them to work; for a very trifling consideration, such as enables a man to purchase with his industry to become, in a few months, owner of a large estate. At the same time, in such circumstances, besides being independent and under a noble Government, only wanting capital and means to become powerful, it is not to be wondered at, that notwithstanding its natural pre-eminence, its name should hardly be mentioned with respect to the rights of the colored people. The consequence of our natural prejudice and jealousy against color, which denies its capability of self-government, and could willingly conceal from public observation every evidence tending to prove the moral and physical equality of the two races, is, that the colored people of this country could not be proved by unquestionable demonstration to be had in this City, what has already been said on this subject might be considered as mere speculation or romance; but any colored emigrant doubting it may satisfy

[illegible]

with fifty dollars of which he can hire a man to clear and enclose in the best manner, twenty Tarpes of chosen river valley land, or of any other, and with fifty dollars more he can have a good permanent house built sufficiently large to accommodate any family, and with twenty more he can have planted in such way or with such produce as he may desire. A more particular description of the aforesaid tract of land, or of other lands equally good within seven miles of Port au Plate by sea to the east, all at the disposal of George Kingsley, with a plan, is given in a pamphlet to be had at the store of Charles Collins, corner of Dover street

N. B.—Emigrants who are not prepared to go to Port au Prince this fall, may wait until the spring, when a vessel will be hired to carry out such emigrants as are suitable to the fore-said circumstances, who will be found with provisions and passage *gratis*; and all other emigrants whose character and circumstances shall be approved of by George King-
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The government of Haiti is that of a military republic, under a Constitution and laws that would do honor to any country. A man employed in agriculture pays no taxes, is not liable to be called out as a regular soldier, and is only expected to do militia duty once every three months. Reli-

tion is perfectly free, and the country is less liable to be involved in war, than any government we know of. The climate is temperate and healthy, without frost, and may be compared to the spring and summer of New-York. Consumption and Rheumatism are hardly known in it, and excepting a few intermittent fevers of a very slight character, it may be called free from disease. It produces coffee, sugar, tobacco and generally every kind of produce, with plenty of oranges, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables.—The cows and horses are fat, there being few flics to trouble them, and they are not liable to sickness. The woods

throughout are full of hogs, which keep fast upon the palmettoes and other fruits falling from the trees, which cover the ground. Poultry and every kind of poultry ramble about in the woods, there being no animal bigger than a rat to hurt them; they increase prodigiously; nor are there any snakes or venomous animals upon the island, and very few flies of any description.

New-York, 4th October, 1840.

DR. CHURCH'S TOOTH POWDER, OR THE GREAT TOOTH PRESERVER.

2. It is excellent in cleansing the Teeth and making them white, and preventing their decay. In order to keep the teeth clean and wholesome, the Brush and Powder must be used; for, by the frequent mastication of food, there is a viscid matter which adheres to the teeth, and which, if not removed, causes disease and decay.

3. It is true to cause and preserve a sweet breath, and pleasant taste to the mouth. Sad indeed is the evil, the pain, the destruction of comfort and health, which is brought about by neglect. For there is and there can be nothing worse for an individual than a bad breath; yet by overlooking the teeth, how many hundreds and thousands have a disagreeable breath; and when in conversation, even are conscious of it, and involuntarily turn their heads!—Still, all this can be remedied in a short time, by the application of the powder, so that health, comfort and beauty, and a sweet

death will be the possession of all.

4. It hardens the gums. When the gums are soft and spongy, this powder will make them hard. Nearly one half of the teeth which are lost, is owing to the disease of the soft and spongy gums, and collection of tar.

For sale by Gould, Newman & Saxton, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of EDWARD POWELL, and CATHERINE CAWWELL, his wife, formerly of Flatbush, N. Y., subsequently of Brooklyn and of this city. Any per-

